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Communism and Socialism

Latthi Commiunism Lae Latthi
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RESTRICTED**COMMUNISM AND SOCIALISM (LATTHI KOMMIUNISM LAE ~~THE~~ LATTHI SANGKHOM
NIYOM)**

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[The text appears to be designed for use in the instruction of study groups. At the end of each of the two parts into which the pamphlet is divided there is a series of questions for discussion, which are based upon the preceding material.]

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SUMMARY

Part I Communism

1. The aim of the Communist Party is to establish communism. Problems faced by the Communist Party in different countries may vary, but the purpose throughout the world remains the same.

2. The special characteristics of communism lie in the elimination of class distinctions, the control of production for the benefit of all and the abundant provision for the livelihood of the people, under the principle of "Each works according to his ability and receives according to his need."

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3. Since the nature of man is the foundation ^{of the pattern of classes, in a} of society, where ^{there are} ~~must be~~ the rulers and the ruled, those who have and those who have not, the employers and the employed, ^{will} ~~with~~ conflict arising from the inequalities. By ^a study of history it is possible to trace society from primitive communism, through feudalism up to the changes in the methods of production which brought about the creation of new classes, the capitalists and the workers.

4. The scientific basis of socialism lies in the work of such men as Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who revealed the existence of the class struggle and the reasons for it. They said that the history of mankind is the history of class struggle. Marx understood that in a class-divided society the friction between the majority and the minority would result in conflict. The Socialist ^s revolution can be brought about by the working class and the poor, who are ^a majority. Marx and Engels did not live to see the result of their work, but from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin came the Revolution. Socialism, as a scientific theory that sprang from ~~t~~truth, is at present exemplified by the Soviet Union.

Part II Socialism

1. Socialist society bears some likeness to capitalism, which gave birth to it, and has some elements similar to communism. By recalling the statements made about communism and by comparing capitalism and socialism, one may understand this subject better.

2. Capitalism divides people into two large classes, the capitalists who control the means of production for their own profit and the workers. Competition inherent in the capitalist system inevitably leads to war, as class struggles against class, and nation struggles against nation. To maintain their position the capitalists use methods of suppressing thought and enlightenment by bringing under

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their control newspapers, schools, and other means of propaganda. When in danger they may abolish the rights of the people under a democratic system and establish an oppressive fascist state. Based on oppression of the people, and denying them the necessities of life and security, capitalism is sealing its own doom.

3. Under the socialist system the means of production and distribution belong to the people. Everyone must work. Production is organized to conform to the needs of the people; there is no profit for a privileged class. Socialism follows the tenet of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Socialism is an intermediate stage between capitalism and communism, for which it is laying a foundation. During the transition period the working class must limit the power of declining capitalists, organize production on the basis of socialism in order to increase it, train the masses to understand socialism, and protect the nation from the influence of other capitalist countries. Preparation for socialism consists in the expulsion of the privileged capitalist class and the prevention of war.

4. The economic basis of socialism is found in capitalism, under which the socialist system secures its beginning. The first step of the Socialist Revolution is the transfer of the power of the state to the workers and the underprivileged, under whose leadership the needs of the majority must be served. The second step is to secure a majority in Parliament through a strong organization of the workers and the poor to prevent control of the State from reverting to the capitalists.

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